

Appl. No. 09/902,201  
Amdt. dated March 21, 2005  
Reply to Office action of December 21, 2004

### REMARKS

As an initial matter, it appears the examiner has not considered the references disclosed in the Information Disclosure Statements dated June 5, 2002, March 25, 2003 and November 2, 2004. In particular, initialed copies of the Forms PTO-1449 and PTO/SB/08A from each of the information disclosure statements were not enclosed in the present Office action. As such, copies of the Information Disclosure Statements are being filed herewith and the applicants respectfully request the examiner to consider and initial the same.

Claims 1-33 are pending and at issue in the application with claims 1, 10, 17, 22, 27 and 31-33 being independent claims. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections in view of the remarks below is respectfully requested.

The applicants respectfully traverse the rejections of claims 1-33 as anticipated by Ankireddipally (US Pat. No. 6,772,216).

Each of claims 1-33 recites a system or a method for communicating or processing transactional process control information within an enterprise that formats the transactional process control information based on a first extensible markup language schema, and that maps the formatted transactional process control information to a second extensible markup language schema associated with an information technology system:

Although the Office action addresses the claim recitations of independent claim 1, the Office action does not specifically address where any of the claim recitations at issue in independent claims 10, 17, 22, 27 and 31-33 are disclosed in Ankireddipally et al., and there does not appear to be such disclosure in Ankireddipally et al. It is respectfully submitted that the Office bears the initial burden, on review of the prior art or on any other ground, of presenting a *prima facie* case of anticipation, and that the Office has not met that burden in the Office action.

Ankireddipally et al. does not disclose or suggest formatting the transactional process control information based on a first extensible markup language schema and mapping the formatted transactional process control information to a second extensible markup language schema associated with an information technology system. Although Ankireddipally et al. discloses an application interaction protocol governing the exchange of data between applications in computers in a distributed network, (Abstract; col. 6, line 61 to col. 7, line 17;

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col. 11, lines 24-40), the Ankireddipally et al. system and process does not map transactional process control information that has been formatted according to a first extensible markup language schema to a second extensible markup language schema associated with an information technology system. In particular, Ankireddipally et al. discloses a commerce exchange (CX) server 10 which exchanges XML documents 40 between commerce exchange components (CXC) 34, 20 resident on computers within a distributed network such as the Internet (col. 12, lines 32-36; col. 17, lines 45-50). The CXCs 34, 20 each include an XML/DOM module 52, 56 to receive extensible markup language (XML) documents 40 and return one or more document object model (DOM) objects for handling as standard program objects (col. 15, lines 17-27). The CX server 10 exchanges the XML documents 40 between the CXCs 34, 20, and further includes a persistence service 19 for storing information into and receiving information from external data stores 18 in XML document format. The persistence service 19 maps between an XML document and a respective data store schema (col. 12, line 64 to col. 13, line 9). However, at no point does the system and process of Ankireddipally et al. map data that has been formatted according to a first XML schema to a second XML schema. The Office action appears to misinterpret the Ankireddipally et al. system and process in this regard.

In particular, messages are exchanged between CXC 30 and CXC 20 via the CX server 10. The messages are formatted according to an XML schema and exchanged as XML documents 40, but at no point does the Ankireddipally et al. system and process map the XML document 40 to a second XML schema. Instead of mapping the XML document 40 to a second extensible markup language schema, the CX server 10 routes the XML document 40 to the appropriate service component or CXC 20 (col. 11, lines 30-34). Although the CX server 10 maps between an XML document and a respective data store schema, the data store schema is not disclosed as a second extensible markup language. As a result, the Ankireddipally et al. system and process uses only one extensible markup language schema.

Instead, the system and process of Ankireddipally et al. uses the XML/DOM modules 52, 56. The DOM is a platform and language neutral application programming interface for HTML and XML documents that provides a standard set of objects for representing HTML and XML documents. (Col. 14, lines 46-53). In effect, a CXC 34 may transmit a message as an XML document 40 to another CXC 20 via the CX server 10. The CXC 20, receives the XML document 40 according to the original extensible markup language schema. The CXC

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20 then uses the XML/DOM module 56 to parse the XML document 40 and return one or more DOM objects that are passed to application logic 56 (col. 15, lines 24-32). By using the XML/DOM modules 52, 56, the CXC's 34, 20 use a single, common extensible markup language schema for communicating data, rather than mapping the XML document 40 to a second extensible markup language schema. As such, Ankireddipally et al. does not disclose or suggest mapping transactional process control data that has been formatted according to a first accessible mark up language schema to a second extensible markup language schema, as recited by claims 1-33.

In addition to not disclosing each and every element of claims 1-33, Ankireddipally et al. does not disclose or even suggest the advantages and benefits associated with these claims. In particular, formatting transactional process control data according to a first extensible markup language schema allows a user to define an input schema for any desired type of transactional data. Mapping the formatted transactional data to a second extensible markup language schema further allows the user to define the information according to an output schema that is used by a particular application at an information technology system to carry out its processing activities. As a result, transactional process control data may be transmitted between various components or systems of an enterprise or between different business entities, while defining the information according to the particular applications of different information technology systems. While Ankireddipally et al. transmits data via an XML document 40, Ankireddipally et al. does not map the XML document 40 to a second extensible markup language schema that is associated with a particular information technology system. As a result, the system and process of Ankireddipally et al. utilizes a single, standard extensible markup language schema among multiple applications 34, 20 rather than defining the information according to the processing activities of each application.

Because Ankireddipally et al. does not disclose a method or system of communicating or processing transactional process control information within an enterprise that includes formatting transactional process control information according to a first extensible markup language schema and mapping the formatted transactional process control information according to a second extensible markup language schema associated with an information technology system as recited by claims 1-33, Ankireddipally et al. does not anticipate any of claims 1-33. Still further, because Ankireddipally et al. does not provide or suggest any of

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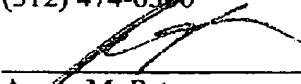
the advantages obtained by the methods and systems of claims 1-33, Ankireddipally et al. does not render any of the claims obvious.

For the foregoing reasons, reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections of the claims and allowance thereof are respectfully requested. Should the examiner wish to discuss the foregoing, or any matter of form in an effort to advance this application towards allowance, the examiner is urged to telephone the undersigned at the indicated number.

Respectfully submitted,

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